

THIRTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING,
SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1894.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
JAMES WARD, JR. PRINT.
1894.

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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - - MARCH, 1859.

INCORPORATED, - - - - JUNE, 1876,

President : - - - - GILBERT E. HOOD.
Treasurer : - - - - JAMES H. KIDDER.
Auditor : - - - - HORATIO G. HERRICK.
Secretary : - - - - CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1893-4.

ALDRED, JOHN	KIDDER, DR. J. H.
AMORY, REV. A. H.	KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.
BARLOW, RICHARD R.	LAMPREY, A. A.
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.	LYALL, JAMES B.
BEACH, LURANDUS	MCALPINE, WM. T.
BRUCE, A. B.	MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK C.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN	MELVIN, N. P. H.
BUELL, H. A.	MILLIKEN, JAMES I.
BURLEY, E. T.	MILLS, HIRAM F.
BUTLER, A. E.	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
BUTLER FREDERICK	MOSES, KIRK W.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.	PARKER, WALTER E.
CABOT, GEORGE D.	POMFRET, REV. WILLIAM J.
CARTER, REV. CLARK	REDFORD, ROBERT
CHASE, REV. E. A.	RUSSELL, GEORGE L.
CLARK, FREDERICK E.	RYDER, REV. F. W.
COUCH, HENRY J.	SEARLE, REV. W. S.
DANFORTH, REV. OTIS S.	SELDEN, GEORGE W.
DOCKRILL, REV. CHARLES W.	SHARPE, ANDREW
FORSYTH, JOHN	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM F.
HALL, GEORGE W.	SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
HARTSHORNE, W. D.	SMERDON, JAMES
HERRICK HORATIO G.	SMITH, GEORGE A.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.	SPOONER, REV. THOMAS
HOOD, GILBERT E.	STEARNS, A. W.
HORNE, J. H.	STONE, ANDREW C.
HUMPHREYS, C. J. R.	TULLER, REV. E. P.
HUMPHRIES, REV. A.	VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
HUTCHIN, REV. WILLIAM H.	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
KEESE, REV. W. A.	WOOD, REV. HENRY
	YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H,

Office : 206 ESSEX STREET. Hours : 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held October 29, 1894.

The following officers were elected :

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	GILBERT E. HOOD.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	.	CLARK CARTER.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	JAMES H. KIDDER.
<i>Auditor,</i>	.	-	-	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Mission : Rev's. O. S. Danforth, Charles W. Dockrill, and A. Humphries, and Mr. James I. Milliken.

The arrangements for the public anniversary were entrusted to the President and Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

A well attended public meeting was held in the city hall on Sunday evening, November 11, at which the following program was carried out :

1. TE DEUM. *Dudley Buck*
CHOIR OF THE HAVERHILL ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
2. PRAYER.
REV. THOMAS SPOONER.
3. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.
MR. GILBERT E. HOOD.
4. REPORT OF THE TREASURER.
DR. JAMES H. KIDDER.
5. "THE HOLY CITY." *Stephen Adams*
MRS. CHARLES ANDREWS.

6. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

REV. CLARK CARTER.

7. ADDRESS.

REV. WILLIAM H. HUTCHIN.

8. HYMN.

CHOIR.

9. ADDRESS.

REV. EDWARD P. TULLER.

10. BENEDICTION.

REV. WILLIAM E. WOLCOTT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RELIEF FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1893,	-	-	-	-	\$ 481 23
Received from Grace Church,	-	-	-	-	122 30
Haverhill St. M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	25 70
St. Paul's M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	4 00
Garden St. M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	26 07
First Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	12 00
Unitarian Society,	-	-	-	-	178 00
Lawrence St. Church,	-	-	-	-	194 27
Lawrence St. Sunday School,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Trinity Church,	-	-	-	-	97 65
Trinity Sunday School,	-	-	-	-	27 21
Free Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	7 00
St. John's Church,	-	-	-	-	20 41
Second Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	55 00
South Congregational Church,	-	-	-	-	41 75
Y. P. S. C. E. of South Cong. Church,	-	-	-	-	5 00
German Presbyterian Church,	-	-	-	-	15 00
Universalist Church,	-	-	-	-	125 00
Friends who gave no name,	-	-	-	-	92 73
Arlington Relief Society, for special cases,	-	-	-	-	200 00
Pacific Mills,	-	-	-	-	50 00
Pemberton Mills,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Lawrence Military Band,	-	-	-	-	71 25
Arlington Co-operation Dividend,	-	-	-	-	17 00
Operatives of Beach Soap Co.,	-	-	-	-	43 10
City Mission Benefit,	-	-	-	-	77 15
Discount on Bills,	-	-	-	-	12 31
Miss McKillup,	-	-	-	-	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>					<u>\$2073 13</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>					\$2073 13
Received from	W. J. Hinchcliffe,	-	-	-	2 50
	W. E. Rowell, special,	-	-	-	3 45
	Louis Weisner,	-	-	-	1 00
	Mrs. Frank Farr,	-	-	-	2 00
	Corneilus McAuliff,	-	-	-	17 00
	Samuel White,	-	-	-	10 00
	Mrs. Mary F. Carter,	-	-	-	2 00
	J. O. Elms, special,	-	-	-	2 00
Thanksgiving Donations :					
	Kirke W. Moses,	-	-	-	5 00
	Geo. L. Selden,	-	-	-	10 00
	Miss Clara F. Prescott,	-	-	-	10 00
	Mrs. M. F. Carter,	-	-	-	2 00
	James H. Eaton,	-	-	-	10 00
	Miss Ordway,	-	-	-	1 00
	F. A. Shove,	-	-	-	2 00
	Geo. Kunhardt,	-	-	-	20 00
	Miss Helen Parker,	-	-	-	10 00
	H. P. Morrison,	-	-	-	5 00
	W. D. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	5 00
	J. E. S.,	-	-	-	10 00
	Mrs. Wm. Oswald,	-	-	-	10 00
	Briggs & Allyn,	-	-	-	10 00
	In Memoriam,	-	-	-	10 00
	Morris Knowles,	-	-	-	5 00
Christmas Donations :					
	Public Schools of Lawrence,	-	-	-	25 43
	Overseer of the Poor, special,	-	-	-	5 00
	Company F.	-	-	-	35 00
	Arlington Co-operative Dividend,	-	-	-	37 15
	Lawrence Chorus,	-	-	-	25 00
	J. I. Milliken,	-	-	-	5 00
	Mrs. Kincaid,	-	-	-	1 00
	A. C. Stone,	-	-	-	10 00
	H. Binns,	-	-	-	5 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>					<u>\$2386 66</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2386 66
Christmas Donations :		
Lucy H. Stone,	- - - -	20 00
J. D. Morrison,	- - - -	5 00
Mrs. N. G. White and daughter,	-	100 00
Chas. Clark, discount,	- . -	3 51
H. C. Magoon, "	- - -	1 00
J. E. Prescott, "	- - - -	3 55
Geo. Owen, special,	- - -	5 00
Miss Underhill,	- - - -	2 00
In His name,	- - - -	2 00
H. F. Mills,	- - - -	25 00
Geo. D. Cabot,	- - - -	5 00
Byron Truell,	- - - -	25 00
C.	- - - -	2 00
E. O. H.,	- - - -	5 00
Peter M. Sweeney,	- - - -	10 00
H. B. Robinson,	- - - -	5 00
W. E. Parker,	- - - -	25 00
Grocery Orders,	- - - -	10 00
Returned by Beneficiaries,	- - -	108 29
Total receipts,		\$2749 01
Paid to City Missionary,	- - - -	2625 25
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1894,		\$123 76

SALARY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1893,	- - - -	\$396 49
Received from Pacific Mills,	- - - -	375 00
Atlantic Mills,	- - - -	150 00
Everett Mills,	- - - -	120 00
Pemberton Mills,	- - - -	67 50
Essex Co.,	- - - -	75 00
Farwell Bleachery,	- - - -	25 00
Lawrence Lumber Co.,	- - -	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1218 99

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>									\$1218 99
Washington Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145 00
Arlington Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Lawrence Gas Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
Russell Paper Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Phillips & Kunhardt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Duck Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 00
									<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1828 99
Paid to City Missionary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1294 00
									<hr/>
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$534 99
Nov. 1, 1894.									

I have examined the account of James H. Kidder, Treasurer of the Lawrence City Mission for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, and find the same correct with proper vouchers for all payments.

H. G. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

THIRTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

No thoughtful person can be famaliar with the problems of social and political economy, which to-day are agitating our country, without becoming deeply interested in their solution. No lover of humanity can listen to the 'story of humanity's wants and woes without desiring to find a remedy. From the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the surface of society undulates and rumbles as if from pent-up fires beneath; and local disturbances are often so violent as to suggest the danger of industrial earthquakes or even of volcanoes of anarchy.

Our own city has not been exempt from the general unrest. To a limited degree this snug little corner of the United States has had within the past twelvemonth an experience closely resembling that of the country at large. Perhaps in no part of the land has the pulse of local industry throbbed in closer sympathy with the heart-beats of national legislation. Every wage earner in the city has watched the daily progress of tariff reconstruction with an interest born of personal

hope or dread, and in the problem of readjustment to the new conditions of trade are engaged not only the men who direct these great corporations, but the men and women and the boys and girls who tend the machinery in these clanging mills. Yes, even the hurrying little feet of our dinner pail brigade are affected by the tariff. If labor is steady and well paid these children earn a larger fee for carrying hot dinners to the workers in the mills.

But whether the country has suffered because of tariff legislation, or silver manipulation, or over-production of manufactured goods, or from some other and more hidden cause, we know it to be true that Lawrence has suffered with the country. Hard times have been experienced here as elsewhere. Loss of work and reduction of pay have come home to our own citizens. Strikes for higher wages or better conditions have been engaged in under our own eyes. Lawlessness, too, has raised its head and been sternly beaten down by authority and law, here as well as elsewhere in the republic. Special measures for relief of suffering and for giving work to the unemployed have been devised and put in operation here the same as in other cities in our land, and at length having bravely endured a year of suspense, anxiety, perhaps of despair, our business men and our wage earners are now uniting in the wide-spread determination to readjust themselves to new conditions, and perennial hope beckons us on toward revived prosperity.

A year of such experiences has afforded abundant opportunity for the Lawrence City Mission to exercise both its sympathies and its energies. The period of greatest depression and consequent distress was during the fall and early winter, and for several months the Secretary was assisted in the work of the office, as well as in the outside work of visiting, both by paid laborers and by volunteer workers. The conditions of need and the expectation of relief concentrated at Christmas time, and for several days a large force was busily engaged in assorting and distributing the abundant donations contributed by the

children of the public schools. By the first of February there was a marked decrease in the number and urgency of applications for aid, and during the months of summer and early fall our work has returned to its normal proportions. This annual report might be made attractive to the eye were we at liberty to publish photographs of interesting scenes which have been presented in our office. Pen pictures even would tickle the imagination of our hearers. But should we set before the public an accurate description of the dirty-faced school boy who comes in to say that his mother sent him to ask for a pair of shoes, a hundred of his neighbors and school mates would recognize him at once, and he would be subjected to needless humiliation. Should we truthfully picture the enterprising young Miss, who piloted her school's donation to the rooms of the City Mission and availed herself of that early opportunity to put in an application to be remembered by the Missionary in its distribution, our punishment of her forwardness would be needlessly severe. Should we even remotely describe the diffidence with which some of our visitors have made their first reluctant application for assistance, or the neatness with which unaccustomed poverty has clothed the emaciated person or adorned the desolate home, we should betray most sacred confidence. We would not even rob charity of its blessedness by letting the public have a recognizable picture of the many persons of every grade in life who have left anonymous gifts in our charge; and while we are sometimes tempted to warn the public against imposition by publishing descriptions of frauds and imposters, whether domestic or foreign, and to punish drunken wastefulness by giving the name of the man who used the materials of his Christmas gift from the school children as footballs, kicking the potatoes and apples about Starvation Alley, because, forsooth, "they had cost him nothing, and he could afford it," we must restrain ourselves lest we injure the wheat in vain endeavor to pull up the tares.

We therefore refer to the appendixes for a tabulation of the work of the year, and beg our hearers to look them over carefully, while imag-

ination supplies the interesting personal details ; and we will devote the report itself to a consideration of some of the most significant general features of the work during the exceptional year which has just closed. First of all we have had an instructive illustration of the

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEMPORARY AND CHRONIC POVERTY.

The poor whom we have with us always might be called chronic cases. They are in need either through vice, intemperance and laziness or through the infirmities of the body. The sick and aged poor are a constant charge upon charity, and ought to be cared for most tenderly and patiently. The people who are in want because of intemperance and vice need discipline and instruction more than material aid. How to provide effective correction is the study, if not the despair, of the philanthropist. The cases of chronic poverty in Lawrence have been handled during the past year in substantially the same manner as in previous years, by the united efforts of the Overseers of the Poor and private charity. But the hard times have given us about five hundred cases of temporary poverty—poverty resulting directly from loss of work, or from reduction of income, joined with severe illness or other misfortune. These cases of temporary distress have been relieved as wisely and kindly as possible. Their history has been interesting from the fact that, while temporary poverty is known to be in danger of degenerating into chronic poverty, very few of these cases have shown that degeneration. Brave economy and noble independence have characterized the working people of Lawrence throughout the recent days of trial. During the long summer vacation at the Everett Mill, after a year of working on reduced time, only eight persons out of the thirteen hundred employes of the mill applied for aid, of either the Lawrence City Mission or the Overseers of the Poor. The operatives at other mills have shown a similar disposition and ability to meet trial independently. The story of one family aided and advised in an emergency will serve to illustrate the prevalent spirit. The family, con-

sisting of the parents and two little children, had come here from another city to find work. In the vain search the last dollar had been expended. The father called on our Secretary. His immediate needs were at once supplied by gifts of food and fuel. A few days' work at shovelling coal was offered, and the man, although used to lighter work, gladly accepted the employment. It proved, on account of his intelligence and faithfulness, to be the introduction to employment for the whole winter; and in the spring he was able to remove to another state where the care of a farm was offered him. This was but one out of many instances where a little timely aid lifted a destitute family into cheerful self-support.

Last winter Lawrence had an opportunity to learn something of the

UTILITY OF SPECIAL RELIEF WORK.

An appropriation for carrying on sewer construction was made by the city government in the fall, and another for removing sand from Gale's Hill was made in January. The expenditure of these appropriations was entrusted to the Superintendent of Streets. The applicants for employment were numerous, and the duty of deciding whom to employ was a severe strain upon the time and patience of the superintendent. When the State Commission on the unemployed sat in Lawrence Mr. Hudson expressed before it the opinion that the selection of laborers under such appropriations for special work would better be made by an independent committee of citizens, who might more satisfactorily investigate the needs and character of the men seeking employment. But in Providence, where the selection of laborers in similar relief works was made by such a committee, the experience of interested parties led to the expression of the opinion that the selection would better be made by the superintendent of the work himself. These divergent opinions, taken with the experience of persons in charge of relief works in other cities, lead to the conviction that these special means of providing work for the unemployed are necessarily unsatisfactory, and that they should be undertaken only

in cases of great and rare emergency. Boston, Lynn, Providence and Lawrence had the same experience. The relief works served merely to carry a portion of the unemployed over the hard place, and developed a feeling of soreness and dissatisfaction in some instances, and broke down the spirit of manly independence in others.

The past year's experience with

TRAMPS

affords our third lesson. At the police station 2667 men and 25 women have been furnished free lodgings. At the Rescue Home an estimated 5000 have been provided with lodging at the nominal price of ten cents a night. Some of these way-farers are honestly seeking employment; a few find work in Lawrence and at once become self-supporting; but by far the larger number seem to be spiritless adventurers, who will not work unless compelled. Their entrance into the city is a menace, and their continuance is a positive injury, to the honest laboring man. Christian love demands that even lazy tramps be treated with kindness; but Christian love also emphatically demands that the community be protected from the depredations of thieves and beggars. Some cities and towns have adopted the custom of providing some kind of employment by which way-farers may be tested, and the worthy among them saved from losing their self-respect. We suspect that the absence of any such labor test in Lawrence causes our city to be especially favored by the visits of tramps, and we are convinced that the time is ripe for the providing of some industry in which all tramps may be employed. It would soon come to pass that our city would be carefully shunned by all persons who were not sincerely seeking work, and that the genuine seekers for work would be placed on a happier footing of manly independence.

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH STRIKES

has left a lesson worth remembering. The persons responsible for organizing a strike should be held responsible for relieving the want

incident to the strike. This was done last spring when the operatives in the Washington Mills came out. The clerk of the Overseers of the Poor and the Secretary of the Lawrence City Mission united in the policy of referring to the strikers relief committee all cases of need caused by the strike. That committee after a little hesitation agreed to look after these cases. The policy was incidentally, especially at the beginning, a source of strength to the strike, as it was also a source of satisfaction to the general public. It was clearly understood that there could be no wasteful over-lapping in the giving of relief, and it was comforting to know that persons in thorough sympathy with the movement were to judge of the genuineness of every reported case of need. Had confidence in the honesty and fairness of those who held and disbursed the relief funds remained unshaken to the end, the result of the policy might have been even more satisfactory.

The work of the Lawrence City Mission affords a peculiarly favorable opportunity for noticing the

RELATIONS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Secretary is in a position of happy acquaintance with both employers and employed. He listens to the perplexities and annoyances, as well as to the enthusiasms and ambitions of both ; and whether it is a question between housewife and hired girl, or between the manager of a mill and his employees, it is apparent that men and women are wonderfully alike. The failings and weaknesses are the same on either sides of the invisible line of separation—the failings and weaknesses of human nature ; and the elements of strength and nobility are the same in employers and employed—the strength and nobility of human nature. When a chief official in the office of a great corporation spends a half hour of his valuable time in writing or visiting the City Missionary in order to arrange for the care of some suffering employe ; when a superintendent spends hours in examination of his records in order to rectify a suspected mistake in the pay of an employe, when an overseer calls the Missionary's attention to the careless conduct of

a girl in his employ, and devises plans of co-operation for reclaiming and saving her ; when the agent unsolicited places funds in the hands of the Missionary for the purpose of caring for some designated case of need, the Missionary would be glad were he at liberty to proclaim the kind and thoughtful spirit of these representatives of capital. When, on the other hand the Missionary hears some feeble, but fine-spirited, woman expressing her loyalty to the mill in which she has earned her living for years, or sees some noble laborer protecting his employers' interests as if they were his own, or listens to the genuine pity with which a faithful domestic bemoans the reverses or bereavements of her employer's family, again he wishes that the goodness and faithfulness of the laborer might be published in the ears of capital. Eternal strife between employer and employed is not inevitable. If men would cease taking each other at the worst, if they would look for the good and beautiful in others as they wish those qualities to be seen in themselves, if they would themselves practice the Golden Rule which they demand that others practice, we might have peace and blessedness in the place of mutual criticism and cursing. The City Missionary affirms that the past year has given him renewed hope in the regeneration of society ; a hope based, not on the success of violent and compulsory measures, but rather on the generous impulses and the high christian character of many men who are at present ranged in an antagonism which is as unreasonable as it is unchristian.

It may be that our Secretary's hopefulness is a little quickened by his recent pleasant experience as the delegate of the Mission to the New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy which held its third annual meeting in Newport, Rhode Island, the second week in October. He has prepared this report since his return, and confesses that he was greatly encouraged by the fellowship, and instructed by the wisdom, of the men and women whom he met there. One's view of the problems of relief, correction and reform is widened by contact with the people who are studying hard and working prac-

tically and successfully in these departments of social restoration. But whatever the value of the personal stimulus he has received, we are looking forward into a year of work in charity administration which is full of promise.

The mills of Lawrence are all running. While many men are at present idle, there is yet a fair demand for their work ; and of women there are not enough to fill the places which are open to them. The general feeling between labor and capital is far less irritable than a year ago ; the two factors in our industrial life see their common interests more distinctly than they see the causes of individual complaint ; the prices of the necessities of life are greatly reduced ; the discipline of the past year has taught the exercise of a careful economy, and the change from idle uncertainty to busy employment is itself a quickener of hope. If the hard working citizens of Lawrence would unite in voting out the liquor traffic, and would further show their manhood by personal abstinence from intoxicating drink, not only might most of our families be self-supporting, but a large majority of them might find it possible to make investment of considerable savings.

As in times past the Lawrence City Mission will be glad to be considered the right hand of the prosperous in ministering to the unfortunate, the eye of the generous for investigating all cases of reputed need, in order to discover the need which is real, the friend of the destitute in discovering the way out of want, and the servant and fellow student of all who are seeking the remedy for any of humanity's ills.

A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

REV. E. P. TULLER.

Can this problem of poverty be solved? With the enormous resources of our country there should be no need of poverty. There are two classes of poor, the deserving and undeserving. Of the vast number of assisted people, it is unnecessary that they should be in want. A large share of the poverty, is due to intoxicating liquor. We make a mistake when we go on to assist in making poverty by licensing the sale of liquor. Here is where we should begin our work for the salvation of the poor. Slothfulness and laziness are the next causes of poverty. The habit of saving should be encouraged and stimulated among the poor, and industrial schools should be established by the city where boys and girls could learn trades. We should reverence human life and human nature, and should have patience with the poor. We owe it the gospel of Jesus Christ. The only way to get strong men and noble women is by the gospel of Christ.

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY
REV. W. H. HUTCHIN.

No one could listen unmoved to the reports of the work of this great charity for the past year. But, no tongue can rehearse and no pen can record the glad story of the relief that has been conveyed through this channel to those who must have been, but for its ministrations, helpless sufferers.

We felicitate ourselves on the work done and the spirit which actuated it, on the vitality of the organization, and on the prospect for the coming year. Now we may well address ourselves to the consideration of personal adjustment to the requirements which we must recognize.

I was charmed a year ago by the happy directness with which one of the speakers disclosed the wisdom, privilege and necessity that two prominent characteristics of the age, humanitarianism and co-operation—should be guided for the good of the many. The work of the society for the year has been a successful comment upon the thought.

There is a personal joy in benevolence. President Lincoln said:—"It makes me rested after a hard day's work, if I can find some good excuse for saving a man's life, and I go to bed happy as I think how joyous the signing of my name will make him and his family and his friends."

There is pain in the sight of sorrow and need, and many a heart yearns over its fellows, but stands a saddened student of human want and misery which it is important to relieve in its ignorance of methods. One very gratifying fact about this organization is that it affords ample opportunity for such charity to act through its wise and beneficent agency. Perhaps even a better effect of its existence and work is the

education it gives concerning methods. It teaches *systematic* rather than *spasmodic* giving.

Aiding *discriminatingly* rather than on *impluse*.

This starves falseness and makes the city unattractive to the impostor. Aiding considerably ; caring for the feelings and the methods of those aided.

The world is on the up-grade. We must march, be dragged along, or fall behind. Morality has a voice—The world is not drunk, i. e., not so drunk as it was—it is saying, more clearly, “No license.”

This wonderful development is after all the evolution of a power which has been placed in human nature, a power the possibilities of which judged by the revelations already made, must be far beyond all our measurement or fancy. We as individuals are privileged to possess this Spirit and to reveal results that shall glorify humanity in and through us. By personal endeavor, alone, or in association, this is to be wrought out by each of us, and one of the highly privileged lines of action is the Lawrence City Mission.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alteration being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1893, to September 30, 1894.

Total calls at the office,	4945
Applications for relief,	3285
Applications for work,	438
Calls for consultation or advice,	1222
Temporary work found,	98
Permanent work found,	15
Garments given away,	1600
Yards of cloth given,	711
Pairs of shoes given,	602
Hats given,	101
Orders for provisions given,	1277
Orders for coal,	274
Orders for wood,	169
Orders for medicine,	62
Rent paid,	27
Transportation provided,	46
Aided to enter institutions,	9
Calls made by the secretary and assistant,	705
Letters and postals written,	1180
Mission fund expended in relief,	\$2260 88
Mission funds loaned,	72 15
Pemberton Relief Fund expended,	540 30
Miller Relief Fund expended,	104 00
Printing, stationery, and office expenses,	246 04

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1893, to September 30, 1894.

NATIVITY.

United States (white)	192.5
United States (colored)	5.5
Canadian	33
English	136
German	10.5
Irish	144.5
Polish or Russian	2
Scotch	37
Other countries	6
Total	567

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	405
Can read, but not write	0
Can neither read nor write	162

MARITAL STATE.

Married couples	258
Widows	56
Deserted wives	24
Single women	19
Deserted husbands and widowers	51
Single men	156
Orphaned or abandoned children	2
Divorced or separated (legally)	1

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident	6
Imprisonment of bread winner	5
Insanity	2
Insufficient earnings	124

Intemperance	48
Lack of employment	247
No male support	16
Neglect by relatives	0
Physical defect	0
Roving disposition	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency	0
Sickness and old age	60

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief	4
Should have temporary relief	303
Needed work rather than relief	174
Should have indoor relief	11
Should have transportation from city	14
Should be disciplined	2
Not requiring aid	59

 APENDIX C.

Besides the unusually large gifts of money acknowledged this year in the Treasurer's report, the Lawrence City Mission has received most valuable donations of clothing, shoes, hats, fuel and food from almost numberless donors. At Christmas time especially, from the school children, from private households, and from business firms and mills, gifts of all kinds poured in. Thanks were extended at the time through the public press, but it is fitting that this renewed acknowledgement should also be made. The money value of these gifts was fully one thousand dollars, and they materially aided in relieving the needs of the Mission's beneficiaries.

DIRECTORY OF CHARITIES.

In connection with our annual report, we, this year publish a directory of the charities of Lawrence. It will be found of special use to persons who wish to know to what source to apply for various kinds of relief for their sick or needy acquaintances.

We would make the following brief suggestions in regard to the first step to be taken in cases of apparently emergent need.

Report all cases of INSANITY and bring all LOST CHILDREN to the Police Station.

Take all cases of severe ACCIDENT at once to the General Hospital.

For need or trouble on the part of any CHURCH MEMBER consult the Pastor of the church of which the person is a member.

Report the case of any abused or NEGLECTED CHILD to an agent of the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

Refer TRAMPS AND BEGGARS to the Lawrence City Mission, the Rescue Home on Broadway, or the Police station.

GIVE NOTHING TO STRANGERS, but send or bring all unknown applicants for aid to the Lawrence City Mission, where their stories will be kindly and carefully investigated, and the proper remedy will be sought.

Order for services of the WARD PHYSICIAN can be obtained at the office of the Overseer of the Poor.

Persons able to visit a physician can, if in real need, secure MEDICAL ADVICE at the Saint Joseph's Dispensary.

ALL KINDS OF QUESTIONS concerning multitudinous needs are gladly and freely answered at the office of the Lawrence City Mission.

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION. (1859, incorporated 1876.) Rev. Clark Carter, secretary, office, room 1, 206 Essex street. Hours 9 to 10 a. m. 3 to 5 p. m. Income from churches, corporations and private individuals and trust funds in year 1893-4, \$4466.24; expense for salaries and administration \$1540.04, and for relief in clothing, food, fuel, medicines, etc., \$2977.33. **Object:** To assist in cases of emergency, to encourage thrift and self support, to advise in perplexity, to keep a registry of all cases of reported need, and to further an intelligent administration of charity throughout the city.

THE CHURCHES OF LAWRENCE, of every name, either directly or through some special organization, undertake the relief of their own needy members. Their work is done in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and few reports of their charitable expenditures are published. Pastors and other church officers welcome information concerning the want or suffering of any of their members, and gladly assist in finding a remedy.

Grace Episcopal Church employs a Parish visitor, Miss Marcia Packard, 135 Prospect street; and Trinity Congregational Church employs Miss Henrietta A. Fogg, 73 Methuen street.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (1876, incorporated 1880,) corner of Appleton and Methuen streets. Besides its general work, maintains a **Free Employment Bureau**, which secured 56 situations last year, and a **Boarding House Register** through which 114 men were sent to wholesome boarding places. **Temporary Lodgings** are also furnished for young men who are destitute and worthy. Expenses, about \$3000 annually.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (1892,) 301 Essex street; rooms open from 6.30 to 9 p. m., and Saturday afternoons; has a **Free Employment Bureau** for young women. Expenses about \$500.00 annually.

THE CHARLES G. ADAMS RESCUE MISSION AND HOME, (1892,) 21 Broadway, sustains daily religious services, visits the sick and suffering, provides meals and lodging for destitute persons of either sex, and maintains a **Free Employment Office** for men and women. Expenses, met by voluntary gifts, and the nominal fee of ten cents from each lodger, about \$850.00 a year.

LAWRENCE RESCUE MISSION, (1893,) Appleton street, Mrs. J. M. McFarlane, superintendent, keeps open doors throughout the day and evening, maintains a free cold water fountain, has daily religious services, and extends a helping hand to all persons seeking reformation of character. Annual expenses, met by free will offerings, about \$500.00.

LAWRENCE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, (1876), carries on a general temperance work. Its expenditures, about \$300.00, annually, are met by membership fees and the rent of the Band of Hope Hall.

THE FLOWER MISSION, (1880), Miss Florence Howard, secretary, residence, 145 Haverhill street, is supported by voluntary gifts, and each week sends visitors who carry flowers, fruit and delicacies to the sick.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY, attends to the needs of worthy poor among the Germans. Its income is from the quarterly dues of its members, and the disbursements of the last year were \$121.70. Application for aid should be presented to Mr. F. M. Vietor, 359 Common street, or Mr. Hugo E. Dick, 118 Essex street.

NEEDHAM POST, 39, G. A. R., (1867), cares for the needy and destitute soldier, his wife and orphans. Annual expenditures about \$500.00. Mr. William D. Curtis is chairman of a relief committee composed of representatives of each ward in the city.

NEEDHAM RELIEF CORPS, (1885), Mrs. Alice E. Curtis, president, works in connection with the G. A. R., and for the same objects. Annual expenditures, about \$200.00.

COL. L. D. SARGENT CAMP NO. 21, SONS OF VETERANS, (1883), co-operates with the G. A. R., in its relief work. Captain of the camp, James H. Martin.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, (1890), has for its object the relieving of the deserving poor. Its income is from voluntary offering, and its disbursements in 1894 were about \$2500.00. Applications for aid presented to the officers of the society, are laid before the executive committee. Mr. Thomas J. McEneaney, president, 349 Lowell street.

PROTECTORY OF MARY IMMACULATE, (1868), corner of White and Maple streets, maintains,

1. **Orphans' Asylum and Old Ladies' Home**, can accommodate 120 inmates, is supported by private gifts and fees of inmates; receives children to board, above the age of 18 months, at rate of \$1.50 a week. Application may be made to the Sister Superior at any time, and visitors are admitted on the second Sunday and second Thursday of each month between 2 and 5 p. m.

2. **Saint Joseph's Hospital**, 12 beds for men, 12 for women. (Changes making; men's ward will open in January, 1895.)

3. **Saint Joseph's Dispensary**, (March 1894,) gives to needy patients free medical advice, and medicine at cost. Between March and November 348 patients were treated, of whom 149 were eye patients. Hours 10 to 12 a. m.

LADIES' UNION CHARITABLE SOCIETY, (October 5, 1875, incorporated January 4, 1876,) is supported by voluntary gifts, invested funds, fees of annual and sustaining members, and the board of patients in Hospital and children in the Home. Expenditure about \$12,000.00 annually.

1. **Lawrence General Hospital**, 133 Methuen street, beds for 30 patients, had 321 patients in 1892-3, and 261 in 1893-4. Accident patients received at all hours; other patients received on recommendation of physicians. 9 Free beds. Visitors admitted from 2 to 4 daily, except Wednesday and Friday.

2. **Training School for Nurses.**

3. **Directory for Nurses.**

4. **Children's Home**, 125 Methuen street, cared for 55 children in 1892-3 and in 1893-4 had an average of 13, largest number at one time 15, smallest number at one time 8.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, city hall, office open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Appropriation for 1894, \$33,000.00; gives aid to persons in their own homes, and at the

1. **Alms house**, accommodations for 130 inmates, and at the

2. **Cottage Hospital**, beds for 12 patients.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, has two officers in Lawrence, Mr. Moulton Batchelder, 306 Essex street, and Mr. Wilbur E. Rowell, 239 Essex street, to either of whom cases of abused or neglected children should be reported.

SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZED CHARITY, ANDOVER, (1894,) office in Town hall building, open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 5 p. m.

NORTH ANDOVER CHARITABLE UNION, (October 21, 1880,) aided 27 families during 1893-4, at expense of \$332.91. Mrs. Horace Stevens president, Mrs. John H. Rea, secretary and treasurer.



"Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity."

"The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical."

"That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame."

DIRECTORY OF CHARITIES WITHIN.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of _____
for the purpose of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.